APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 48 asked by Sri T. S. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st January 1961, page 143 supra).

Statement showing the reasons for the introduction of the Madras Liberalized Pension Rules, 1960 and the details thereof.

The pension system under the Civil Service Regulations does not provide anything for the family in the event of Government servant's death in harness or immediately after retirement. To remedy this defect the Madras Contributory Provident Fund Pension Insurance Rules, 1950 were introduced with effect from 1st April 1950. These rules provided for (1) a compulsory provident fund to which the Government made a contribution at the rate of 5 naye Paise in the rupee of the pay of the Government servants, (2) Compulsory Insurance ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs 5,000 according to the pay drawn by the Government servants from time to time and (3) Pension at half the scale laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. The Madras Pay Commission which reviewed the working of the Contributory Provident Fund Pension Insurance Rules, 1950, observed that the original objects of the scheme had not been realised in full as there were many instances in which the policies had been allowed to lapse and as the employees subscriptions to the Fund were also withdrawn on some pretext or other which in turn seriously reduced the balance at the credit of the subscribers. The Commission also observed that the establishment charges for the maintenance of the Central Provident Fund were high when compared with the Government contribution credited to the accounts of the subscribers, that the working of the scheme during the last few years had also disclosed serious defects in the maintenance of the accounts and that the scheme was not satisfactory from the point of view of the employees. The Commission therefore recommended that the existing pension system under the Civil Service Regulations and the Madras Contributory Provident Fund Pension Insurance Rules, 1950 should be replaced by the Liberalised Pension Scheme of the Government of India with the modification that there should be no minimum limit to the family pension payable under certain circumstances in the Liberalised Pension Rules. The Government accepted this recommendation of the Pay Commission and have accordingly introduced the Madras Liberalised Pension Rules, 1960 with effect from 1st July 1960. The salient features of the Liberalised Pension Scheme are :—

(i) The maximum pension will be reduced from 30/60th of the 'average emoluments' for twenty-five years of qualifying service to 30/80th of the average emoluments' for thirty years of qualifying service.

(ii) The maximum pension is fixed at Rs. 8,100 per annum as against the various limits ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 9,500 per annum inclusive of special additional pensions under the Civil Service Regulations and Superior Civil Service Rules.

[21st January 1961

(iii) On the completion of five years' qualifying service, a Government servant becomes eligible for a gratuity at the rate of one-fourth of the 'emoluments' for each completed six monthly period of qualifying service, subject to a maximum of fifteen months' 'emoluments'. The gratuity is payable to a Government servant at the time of his retirement from service. In the event of his death while in service gratuity subject to a minimum of twelve times the emoluments will be paid to his nominees or heirs. The maximum gratuity is Rs. 24,000

(iv) There is provision for pension for families of Government servants who die after putting in twenty years of qualifying service. The family pension is payable for a period of ten years at the rate of one-half of pension which would have been admissible to him if he had retired on the date following his death and is subject to the condition that the payment of pension should not extend beyond a period of five years from the date on which the deceased Government servant would have retired in the normal course. This pension is subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 per mensem.

(v) Under these rules, Last Grade Servants are also eligible for pension after putting in a qualifying service of ten years as in the case of superior servants. There are also no distinctions between Last Grade Servants and Government servants in superior service in regard to scale of pension and gratuity.

(vi) Facilities for commuting pension in accordance with the Madras Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules, 1944 continues but the maximum amount of pension which may be commuted is restricted to one-third of pension as a lump sum is paid as Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity at the time of retirement.

It will be observed from the above that the main advantages of the Liberalised Pension Rules are that they provide for a lump sum payment as gratuity without undergoing medical examination and they also provide for family pension and gratuity to the families of Government servants who die while in service or immediately after retirement from service.

The Pay Commission also recommended that computation of pension should be liberalised in the following manner :—

(i) Continuous temporary or officiating service rendered in a regular capacity under the Government of Madras, followed without interruption by confirmation in the same or in any other post should count in full as qualifying service.

(Previously continuous temporary and officiating service in excess of five years alone were counted for pension).

(ii) In the calculation of average emoluments officiating or temporary pay, i.e., the difference between the substantive pay and the pay actually drawn in a higher officiating or temporary appointment in a regular capacity should be counted to the extent of one-half in every case.

(Previously emoluments drawn in an officiating capacity were counted for pension subject to certain conditions.)

(iii) Fractions of a year equal to six months and above should be treated as a completed six monthly period for the purpose of calculation of any pension.

21st January 1961]

(Previously completed years alone were taken into account for purposes of pension) :

The Government accepted these recommendations also and have accordingly issued amendments to the provisions in the Civil Service Regulations.

APPENDIX II

[Vide answer to the starred question No. 51 asked by Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st January 1961, page 145 supra.]

The Government have received assistance from the UNICEF and WHO for the improvement of Public Health till November 1960 as detailed below.

UNICEF.

1. *Aid for Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*—Supply of drugs, diet supplements, skim milk powder for distribution among children, expectant and nursing mothers in 99 centres, sewing machines, midwifery kits and bicycles for the use of Health Visitors in the centres.

2. Vehicles and equipments for Mass BCG Vaccination campaign. Thayis kits, teaching equipment, bicycles, stipends, etc., for Training of Thayis under the Second Five-Year Plan. Stipends, honoraria to lecturers and transport vehicles for the Public Health Nursing Course and Short Public Health Orientation Course.

About 7½ lakh pounds of skim milk powder for Maternal and Child Health feedings out of the total quantity of 15 lakh lb allocated by them for the year 1960–61.

3. Supplying of pencillin tablets, drugs and skin milk powder to the Pædiatric department

4. Equipment to the values shown below to the following Government hospitals :—

		Amount. RS.	nP.
(*a*) Government hospital, Nanguneri	...	14,857	61
(*b*) Government hospital, Karur ...	...	15,438	81
(*c*) Government hospital, Kumbakonam	...	15,000	14
(*d*) Government hospital, Wallajapet ...	...	12,190	92
(*e*) Government hospital, Tindivanam ...	...	14,287	62
(*f*) Government hospital, Gudiyatham	...	12,550	20
(*g*) Government hospital, Attur ...	...	12,803	88
Total	...	97,129	18

5. *Aid for development of Rural Health Services*—

(i) *Primary Health Centres.*—Equipments drugs and supplies for 113 centres and equipments for 339 sub-centres, 132 vehicles and 115 bicyles.

(1) Vehicles—19.

(2) Main centre, equipments—14 sets.